RICHES.

MONSIEUR PAUL'S HEROISM.

How the Blanchards came to be liv ing in the little "American Boarding-House: Fishballs, Buckwheat Cakes, Baked Beans, No. 17 Albert Crescent, South Kensington," is more than I know. They could no more speak English than worthy Mrs. Nesmith, our Cockney landlady, could speak French, and they were as unlike the young art-students who as a rule regaled upon Mrs. Nesmith's American cookery as it is possible to imagine. To us, the art-students, they were a combination of inscrutable mysteries.

Monsieur Blanchard was tall, stout,

florid, easy-tempered and young. Madame Blanchard was tall, stout and easy-tempered, like her husband; unlike him, she was old and wore a wig—a stupendous construction of which she

as well, "goes without saying;" that he should be so fond of her was another, and one of the most inscrutable, of the mysteries. Fond of her he certainly was, however—fonder than French husbands are generally supposed to be of their wives. He enjoyed her society, though he laughed at her peculiarities, which were many, and she enjoyed the laughter, and laughed back again at his boyish pranks; for, in spite of his great stature and his antiquated wife, Monsieur Paul was very boyish, indeed.

In this trait, although she made merry over its manifestations, seemed to lie Mme. Blanchard's only trial. "He will!

When she bounded over the balusters, and, alighting at our feet, fied through the open door of my room and out upon the balcony; for, with the recklessness characteristic of Americans, I had left my window open.

In a moment M. Paul had dropped from the floor above, at imminent risk of continuing on to the basement, had rushed through my room and out upon the balcony; followed by us all, Mile. Picard, even in this supreme moment.

Mme. Blanchard's only trial. "He will never be a hero," she would lament; "and yet he has such surprising ca-pacity! His mother and I used to be so proud of him when he was little. Such wonderful things he used to do! If he would only exert himself, what a hero he might become!" But Monsieur Paul was inclined to anything rather than to exertion.

The Blanchards were yery social, and

endured with the utmost good humor the bad French which, in our eagerness practice that language, we all in-sted upon them. The peculiar favor with which they came to regard me was due rather to the excellent French governess of my childhood than to any attractiveness inherent in myself. Mme. Bianchard used to take me out with her shopping or sight-seeing—that I might interpret for her, she said, but in reality, as was evident, because she liked to give me pleasure. Gradually she came to consider herself my chaperon, since, as she insisted, I was far too young to go about without one. too young to go about without one.

And thus it came to pass that when
the time arrived for the Blanchards to eturn to France they were very urgent but I should go with them. "You can tudy art much better in Paris," urged Mme. Blanchard.

"And she certainly ought not to be here alone after you are gone. Julie," added her husband,
"In fact, you are perfectly right, as
usual, my child," she replied, patting

him on the shoulder. We had been playing the game which they were pleased to call vheesk, rionsieur, madame, and I, with dummy for a fourth. M. Blanchard had taken a cold, and was being treated to a trans-piration by his loving spouse. Hence he could not appear in public, and Mme. Blanchard had implored me to come and help her amuse him.

Paul was wrapped in no end of dress-ing-gowns and mufflers, and his head was adorned with a night-cap. This decoration he had been inclined to suppress on my entrance, but his wife would not hear of it: "In this shocking climate, mees, one cannot be too careful, and Paul has been subject to colds from an infant. Impossible to figure to one s self how he suffers! Thank God that we are going back to France?" and she shuffled and dealt with rapid dexterity.

We played in silence, both monsieur and madame intent upon every chance of raking in the two haifpence which invariably formed the stakes—"just to give one an interest," as madame said. Very soon, however, observing that the invalid, in the excitement of the game, was in danger of extending his arms too far from the shawls which enveloped far from the shawls which enveloped him, the attentive wife put away the cards and exhorted her husband to wrap up his hands and keep quiet. It was then that my plans for the winter came upon the carpet, and, as the result of much discussion, so soon as due regard for M. Blanchard's health would permit, after the perils of the transpiration through which he had passed, we all

made up our packages, and, bidding farewell to Mrs. Nesmith and her american boarders, drove to the Victoria station to take the night-train for

Foreign travel was so new an experience to me, having thus far been lim-ited to the journey between Liverpool and London, that I was in a whirl of

RICHES.

In the twilight they sat, bonest John and his wife.

In the twilight they sat, bonest John and his wife.

He complaining of poverty, struggles and stribulations which fell to Mme. Blanchard has a reaction of the form here of the incompetency as a crow; e. The nurmured, "as poor as a crow; e. The climate, indeed, was not so great a white, and here are they should have paid to white a street it was dark by the middle of the grave."

And he skyled. Discontent was upon his plain phils:

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The climate, indeed, was not so great a limost incessantly, and in our narrow street it was dark by the middle of the grave."

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The climate, indeed, was not so great a limost

All the gold you may covet as long as you live. both of which possessions were carried out with her on all occasions. The "Like a King's on his throne shall your luxuries be.

"Like a King's on his throne shall your luxuries be.

"Like a King's on his throne shall your luxuries be.

"It is a King's on his throne shall your luxuries be.

"And he stard he stared he stared he stared he stared he stared he praise.

Then he started, and said: "To kind Heaven the praise.

That it's only a dream, and I find—Ah how well—

That my i oubles and cares are too precious to sell.

With my boys and my girls, and a wife that is true.

I am richer, my darling, yea far, than I know."

So in all of our lives at some things we repine. I am richer, my darling, yea far, than I know."
So in all of our lives at some things we repine, And we dolefully sigh for a much sweeter wine:
Yet oft-times when its sweetened we find to That the flavor most loved we forever have lost.
And if all of our joys and our burdens were told.
And a price put upon them in diamonds and gold.

And a price put upon them in diamonds and gold.

And a price put upon them in diamonds and capacity for heroism, and was almost a find in. A part of the attic was research how vain would we seil but a single carcies, or a fond smile of welcome, or a tender hand-press;

And how soon would we find, 'mid our trouble Blanchard had resumed the study of the law, which had been interrupted by capacity for heroism, and was almost almost the watch for some surprising manifestation of this latent talent. To please his wife, M. Blanchard had resumed the study of the law, which had been interrupted by the war and his consequent absence from the country. He was to go up for ears; for we could indeed see the cracking violently and a little white examination in the spring, and was expected to distinguish himself on that occasion. It was in vain that he inoccasion. It was in vain that he in-sisted that he knew nothing whatever of law, and was far more likely to fail than to win honor; the contidence of his admirers was but fortified by his "Behold him! He has caught up a humility. "Poor Julie! how sorry I shall be for her!" the young man said to me one evening when his wife had left the room for a parting word with Mile. Picard at plaudits rend the air, as Paul, all smokeness. the door. "She will be terribly disappointed when I fail to pass. I wish pointed when I fail to pass. I wish from my heart that I could do something heroic by way of atonement,—I

"Rescue her from the claws of Mimi, for instance?" I suggested. "Or her wig, more probably. I wish I had heroism enough to exterminate

her, four steps at a time. He had over-taken her, had penned her into a cor-ner, his hands were closing upon her, when she bounded over the balusters,

In a moment M. Paul had dropped from the floor above, at imminent risk of continuing on to the basement, had rushed through my room and out upon the balcony, followed by us ali, Mile. Picard, even in this supreme moment, not forgetting to snatch up a shawl and throw it over her friend's hairless head. with a murmured warning against currents of air.

Mimi waited but to see her foe upon her before she gave another spring and landed upon the balcony of the next window. M. Paul sprang after her, regardless of his wife's heart-rending regardless of his wife's heart-rending screams. Another leap, another, and another, in which she was closely followed by her pursuer, brought Mimi to the last balcony: for there were none on the adjoining house. The embrasure of the next window, however, was broad and deep. Into it Mimi sprang, and turned to glare defiance at her foe across the chasm, the wig still clutched determinedly between her

clutched determinedly between teeth.

Mme. Blanchard grasped my arm in agony. "My God!" she cried; "what is he doing?—Stop! Paul, Paul!"

"Hist!" interposed Mile. Picard; "you but disturb him;" and we clung to each other in shivering horror, while Paul, pressing himself closely to the wall and holding, as it seemed, by the palms of his hands, crept slowly along a slight projection toward the deep recess where Mimi crouched with glittering teeth and glaring eyes guarding her prey.

Hours seemed to pass while we

came a paring leap, an ominous growl, a spitting and sputtering, a long-drawn "Me—o—w!" a triumphant "Huzza!" and M. Paul, the cat, and the wig disappeared through the window, the fastenings of which had given way at the inexpected onset.

enings of which had given way at the unexpected onset.

We had not yet loosed our frenzied grasp upon each other, and still stood shivering in the mounlight, when a white streak flashed from the door of the next house and disappeared down the street. The next moment Paul appeared, waving the wig in triumph above his head. A sorry wreck it was, indeed, when he brought it for our inspection, and Madame Blanchard was fain to confine herself to her apartment and a foulard for the next few days; but the immortal genius which had created the fabric sufficed sbortly to restore it to more than pristine beauty, and meanto more than pristine beauty, and mean-time Madame Blanchard solaced herself with sounding pseans over Paul's heroic deed: "Did I not tell you, mees? Did I expect too much of Paul?" And in her delight she would accept of Mile. Picard's proffered pinches of snuff and sneeze until she was black in the foce.

close; the spring, nowhere in the world so charming as in Paris, was showering its ecstacles upon us, and the examina-tions were at hand—were past, indeed, and M. Paul had justified his own pre-dictions and falled. How his wife would have borne the shock but for her wig it is impossible to surmise. There it was, however, an ever-present re-

He was ugly and gray, his eyes sunken and dim:

He was old and decorpit, his visage was grim; and would take us afterward to the theater or the opera, and the sand to the theater or the opera, and the sand to the theater or the opera, and the sand to the theater or the opera, and the sand to the theater or the opera, and the sand to the theater or the opera, and the sand to the theater or the opera, there is you crave but the comforts that money through the performance which entrough the performance where the operation of a least of a deep fruit dish. Make a custard of a lemon grated; strain through a sieve, add sugar to taste and put into ets of water, after the clumsy fashion which still prevails—or did at that timperformance which

at the cordon, fiercely endeavoring to break through to the burning building. "My darling, my little pet!" she shricked; "sae is there—there in the mansard! Let me save her!" A thrill of horror shock us all as the building was seen to rock and threatened to fall "My Finette!" she screamed again, wringing her hands. "Save her, save A groan burst from the bystanders.
"Impossible!" they cried; "no one can save her now."

Paul sprang from the carriage. "Let me go!" he shouted wildly. "Are you men, to stand there and let an innocent men, to stand there and let an innocent creature burn to death?" He tore through the crowd and dashed into the burning house, regardless of our screams and of the oaths of the police, who vainly sought to detain him. There was a crash, echoed by a heavy

groan from all around; the roof had fallen in. A part of the attic was revealed. "There! there!" cried the woman, "in the cradle! I laid her there die rocking violently and a little white head-raising itself from time to time. Then a volume of smoke rolled before us. Paul! oh. Paul! where was he?

We hid our faces in agony.

A loud shout burst from the men:

"Behold him! He has caught up a blanket! He envelops the little one! He springs to the balcony of the next house! Ah, bravo, bravo!" and a hundred drad gray are outstrated. begrimed and blinded, but guarding the precious treasure most carefully, lets himself down from crevice to crevice and reaches the ground in safety. hastens to the sobbing little woman, he extends to her the blanket which envelops her darling. Amid re-echoed benedictions a spitting and spluttering is heard, a streak of white darts from

and she has been such a comfort to me since she came, one night last winter, to my door. Would you have let her burn to death?" "But she belongs to me," interrupted Mile. Picard; and indeed Mimi's de-

lighted purrings and rubbings against her face confirmed her words. The matter was, of course, referred to a juge de paix, and terminated in Mile. Picard's regaining delighted possession of her pet. The old woman was amply rewarded for her goodness to the truant, and we were at last at liberty to

drive home. "To think that it should have been that beast, of all others!" whispered M. Paul to me, while his wife and Mile. Picard recounted and recapitulated his

wondrous deeds all the way home.

"And now, at last, the whole world will know of Paul's heroism," concluded Mme. Bianchard as we descended at our door, "for to-morrow morning it will appear in all the newspapers."— Louise Seymour Houghton, in Lippincott's

Houses Warm and Cheap.

Having erected a balloon frame and adjusted the studding for the reception of the door and window frames, with a firm foundation, nail boards to the foo of the stude outside and in, not driving the nails so that they cannot be readily drawn, and fill in between the boards with a mixture of one part lime to six-teen parts of coarse gravel—the mortar containing, of course, no stones of larger diameter than the width of the studs or the space between the boards nailed to them--and so continue to do, nalling on boards and filling in till night. The next morning the nails may be drawn, and the boards raised and nailed on again if the weather has cess where Mimi crouched with glittering teeth and glaring eyes guarding her prey.

Hours seemed to pass while we watched the black figure creeping slowly along the mooniti wall. A fragment of morrar was loosened somewhere and rattled to the pavement, congealing the blood in our veins and causing us to that of the first story. Next nail strips of lath to the stude on the outgame a paring leap, an ominous grow. frames, and proceed to side up the house. A cheap, warm and durable siding may be made from first quality fencing, matched and nailed on with

the tongues up.

Having sided the house, plaster, without fathing, upon the wall, which by this time will have become a solid stone. We now have a house with a space of about one-third of an inch be-tween the stone and the siding (too narrow for mice), filled with dead air The heat of the room during the day. The heat of the room during the day, of course, warms stone walls, about four inches thick, and the warmth is retained during the night, the dead air between the wall and siding preventing the escape of the heat. I have tested the above, in the house in which I now live, for about ten years, during which we have kept no fires nights, and have found no frost gathered upon the wall, even in the coldest weather, except white specks upon the heads of nails driven into the base or mop-board. As the mortar can be mixed and filled in by the cheapest kind of help, the extra cost above that of an ordinary balloon frame house will not much exceed what is saved in the expense of

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Reading in a reclining position has a tendency to weaken the eyes, and weak eyes are never handsome eyes. H wood-sorews are warmed and dipped in melted tallow, it will prevent their rusting, and they can be always unscrewed with ease.

 Ashes are, for many seils, a stand-

ard fertilizer. Places where a tree or brush-heap has been burned often show the effects of the manuring for years. —A piece of linen cloth dipped in turpentine and wrapped around the toe on which a soft corn is situated will give relief, and after a few days the corn will disappear.

-With one peck or eight pounds of oats daily, and with moderate work, a young hearty horse will consume ten pounds of hay. If a large horse, he may eat fifteen pounds. He should have all he will eat clean.

-Cream Cabbage.-Wash, cut fine, boil until tender, and drain the water from it. Brown two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan; put in the cab-bage and pour over it a teacupful of od cream; season and let simmer for half an hour.

shaved up fine, one teaspoon soda; add nútmeg, cinnamon and cloves, and flour to make a stiff batter.

-Canadian Johnny-Cake,-Mix together two teacupfuls of Indian meal of brown sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of carbonate of soda, and one of salt. Rub in a tablespoon-ful of butter, and milk enough to make a cake batter, and bake in a greased pound cake tin. It is best eaten hot, with plenty of butter.

-Nothing speaks more favorable of a farmer's temper and self-control than to see him surrounded by animals which like him. Farm hands should never be allowed to yell and scold at cows, horses or any other beasts; much less to ill-treat or whip them into obedience. With slow and gentle movement, a decided but mild voice, and above all, a never failing patience, all living beings are much better controlled than by harsh and despotic treatment.

-While India-rubber boots keep out water perfectly, and are useful to put on for a short time, they are not de-sirable to wear continuously, as they make the feet tender. A pair of heavy leather boots, with the soles made wa-ter-proof, are better for the feet than rubber. The following is said to have been used by the New England fishermen for over a century: Tallow, four ounces, rosin and beeswax, of each one ounce; melt together with a gentle heat and add an equal bulk of neat's foot oil. This is melted when used and applied to the boots, rubbing it before the fire; it will make them soft, and at the same time water-proof. -The Gardener's Monthly gives the

following directions for pruning flowering shrubs: "Many delay pruning shrubbery until after severe weather passes, so as to see what injury may be done; but with March all should be finished, taking care not to trim severe-ly such shrubs as flower out of last year's wood, as, for instance, Weigelia; was very proud, and the fabricator of which she took pleasure in recommending to her acquaintance. Why she wore a wig was one of the mysteries; for, after all, she was old only by contrast with her husband, being no more than forty-five years of age, whereas Monsieur Paul was just twenty-one.

That Mme. Blanchard should be very fond of her husband, and proud of him as well, "goes without saying;" that year's wood, as, for instance, Weigelia; while such as flower from the pring growth, as the Althea, Mock Orange, etc., are benefited by cutting back vig-orously. Those which flower from

leave all the stronger. To make handsome, shapely specimens of shrubs, cut them now into the forms you want; and keep them so by pulling out all shoots that grow stronger than the others during the summer season."

Boiling Water and Melting Lead in Paper.

Take a piece of paper and fold it up. as schoolboys do, into a square box without a lid. Hang this up to a walk-ing-stick by four threads and support the stick upon books or other conve nient props. Then a lamp or taper must be placed under this dainty caldron. In a few minutes the water will boil. The only fear is lest the threads should catch fire and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The flame must therefore not be too large. The paper does not burn because it is wet; and even if it resisted the wet it would not burn through, because the heat imparted to it on one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the water on the other.

Another experiment of a similar na Another experiment of a similar nature, but perhaps even more striking, is as follows: Twist up the edges of a common playing card or other bit of cardboard so as to fashion it into a light tray. On this tray place a layer of small shots or bits of lead and heat it over the flame of a lamp. The lead will melt, but the card will not burn. It may be charred a little round the edges, but immediately below the lead edges, but immediately below the lead it will not be burned, for here again the lead conducts off the heat on one side as fast as it is supplied on the other. - Nature.

The Splint in the Horse. It is well-known to all owners of horses that there is what may be called a tumor, which at first is callous and atterwards becomes bony, which some-times grows apon the horse's leg, the base resting upen the line of union of the shank-bone and the splint-bone, which frequently causes the horse to go lame—indeed almost invariably when it invades the knee-joint, and which is frequently beyond the reach of the far rier to cure or remove. A short time ago, however, a farmer, who appeared to be familiar with the ailment of the horse, informed us that he used a remedy for it which was completely successful with him; and having obtained the ingredients in the belief that the ointment might be of service in similar cases, we append them as follows: Oil of amber, oil of spike, spirits of turpentine. Mix well and apply twice a day, and grease with a little fresh or unsalted lead of the careful spirits of the services. ed lard; or, what is better, the marrow from an uncooked beef-bone. It will make the parts sore and it will "run" a little, but each one must be his own judge in the frequency of the application after it becomes somewhat sore.—

Germantown Telegraph.

Four members of a family named White, living in Whitenall, N. Y., are remarkable for weight and stature. The father is also feet and one inch tall and weight The father is at feet and one inch tall and weighs two hundred and three pounds, while David, the third son twenty-one years old, has the same weight, but is six feet five inches tall. The united weight of the father and three sons is seven hundred and fifty-one pounds, and their total height is twenty-four feet seven inches. There are five younger sons from aleven to infecteen years old, who foreshadow proportions similar to those of their elders

THE Wisconsin Dairymen's Associa tion, at its late meeting, adopted a resolution recommending the dairymen of the State to dissolve all business relations with every dealer or manufacturer who engages in adulterating dairy

THE British Dairy Farmers' Associapreserving cheese. A rind impervious to mites or to molds is formed by re-peatedly dipping the cheese into a chemical solution which does not affect the quality of the cheese, but preserves it without the aid of envelope or cover-ing of any kind.

CREAM FOAMING IN THE CHURN. There are several reasons for cream foaming in the churn. Anything which prevents the butter from coming will cause foaming, because then the cream is beaten to a froth, and the air mingled with it causes it to foam. Too great acidity or too low a temperature are the causes of this trouble.

Occasionally the agricultural press-puts in a good word for the native cow. Too long she has been neglected, and the fancy or high bred cows, with long names and pedigrees running back into the dark ages, are puffed and praised, and as carefully handled as if they were so much gold, while the poor native is often allowed to shift for herself; is kicked and cuffed about, put upon a short allowance of feed at times, and then, because she does not yield a large then, because she does not yield a large amount of milk, she is denounced as a serub or a scalawag. If she had the same care as her more fortunate high-bred sisters, she would as often do as well as they do; give the native a chance, and she will repay your kindness, with less trouble than the other kind.—Elgin

Some Hints on Good Cheese Making.

The following extract is from the address of Mr. Robert McAdam, delivered before the Butter and Cheese Association at Canton, N. Y., on the 18th

of Jenuary:

It is imperative that fine cheese should be handsome and good-looking, as well as good; therefore every point of inward quality or outward appear ance which detracts from this value as a whole should as far as possible be avoided. The importance of havin milk pure and well kept cannot be to strongly insisted upon, and the utmost care and vigilance should be bestowe upon this point. Badly kept milk give the cream a tainted, disagreeable tast which can never be thoroughly eradi-cated, and is the true cause of th harsh, bitter taste in cheese. It is tru that a great many fine cheese and muc fine butter is now made in this State yet it is a fact that in many factorie called fine, during four months make their early and late makes are not u to the mark. Why is this? I know to a certainty that it arises from cause which can be controlled. When fac which can be controlled. When fac-tories open in the spring with only s-small quantity of milk to work, it is al-ways a very difficult task to ensure a satisfactory quality of cheese. This is much increased where patrons send in green milk to the factory, and the diffi-culty is often much increased from inculty is often much increased from col milk rooms, where the required tem perature cannot be easily so as to facilitate the separation of the whey. Under these circumstances it is beneficial to heat up several times to 100 degrees, so that the separation may be sufficiently affected. Spring above, require him. fected. Spring cheese require a high temperature, to evaporate the moisture and make them rapidly ready for early sale, as it is never prudent to hold fod-der made cheese. A skillful maker will be continually on the alert, looking out for unexpected changes, even after he has made a thorough examination of ev-ery vat of milk separately, which is inispensable, when a maker is deter-nined to have all his cheese of uniform quality. In October the finest cheese of the season should be made, but as soon as favorable weather for keeping milk sets in, greed sets in also, and skimming is resorted to, and coincident with this, carelessness often sets in with the makers. Taking off cream necessitates some change in the routine of making, and this is either not understood thoroughly by the maker, or he has become indifferent, so the consequence is that few October cheese are as fine as they might be. The maker shelters himself

might be. The maker shelters himself behind the skimming process as an excuse for relaxing his care to have the October cheese solid, and besides often does not attend to have them properly cured. He hurries over every part of the process, hoping rather doubtfully that they may pass. The consequence is, that after the cheese passes from his sight they are found week made and sight they are found week made and lacking solidity; clammy on the surface and cold and sticky inside, the moist-ure being imperfectly evaporated by cur-ing, and these cheese become streaked and modified in color, insipid or bitterish in taste, undesirable as food and comparatively of little value. In the spring and fall the presses should be placed in the dry-room, or where the required temperature can be maintained, in order that the whey may be thor-oughly separated. A cold press-room oughly separated. A cont press-room prevents this, and much greater atten-tion to this point is absolutely necessary. Greater attention is also demanded whilst the cheese are in process of pressing, for many cheese are imper-fectly closed and remain rough on the surface, with a bad rind. This is a great drawback to their sale, for a smooth, level, blooming surface is a great at-traction in the eye of a buyer. The cheese should be turned in the hoops re-peatedly, and never taken out finally until properly closed, smooth and neat, English cheese-makers bestow much more care on the outside appearances, turning their cheese twice in the hoops every day and pressing them two or three days, making sure that they are perfect. And if American cheese are meant to equal the finest English in price they must be equally cared for and made sound and handsome. The education of cheese and butter makers by papers read or speeches made at dairy conventions has undoubtedly effected much good, but mere verbal instruction, elaborate speeches or papers, are not sufficient, and at best, are only auxiliaries. Education must be begun in the make-Education must be begun in the makeroom with practical instruction, and should be supplemented and perfected by comparing the products of our best makers with those of inferior makers, on the boards of a show-room, where the various qualities can be determined, compared, criticised and adjudicated upon, where merit and defect may be pointed out, their causes explained and the modifications necessary to correct these faults intelligibly shown. This could not fail to be a powerful lever to improve the quality of butter and cheese. Most makers as a rule have few opportunities of seeing the finest classes of goods and still less of comparing their own with such. This want should no longer by allowed to exist. Every district, should have an annual exhibition of butter and cheese which every dairy, of butter and cheese which every dairy, farmer and factoryman should support, and compete those in fair and honorable rivalry, the management of these shows being in the hands of men who command the confidence of exhibitors. These district shows would act as feeders to an annual State exhibition of dairy produce, supported by a member. dairy produce, supported by a member-ship from every factory in the State whose annual subscriptions would form a fund for liberal prizes, the competi-tion for which would awaken a spirit of rivalry and promote general excel-

ence in quality. -Providence and Boston now chat comfortably together over the new inter-state telephone wire.

—A Chicago paper says big ears de-note a generous disposition. Chicago folks are excessively generous. They even give themselves away.—Boston Post.

[Sparta (Wis.) Herald.]
As an exhibition of the intrinsic worth of
St. Jacobs Oil, we think the case referred to, that of Mrs. O. W. Hubbard, of this town cured of Sciatic Rheumatism of long standing by the Oil is certainly striking, and, beyone all doubt, conclusive as to its efficacy. remedy has our indorsement.

"O'RAFFERTY," said the Galveston Recorder, "your wife swears you struck her with great violence." "Wid great violins? when there isn't a fiddle, big nor little in the house! She exaggerates too much entolity. It was only a flat-iron."—Galveston News.

[St. Louis Chronicle.]
Triat by Jury.
Some believe that even this form of trial is not perfectly free from prejudice. But in our section St. Jacobs Oil has been tried by that great jury—the public—and been judged the infallible cure for Rheumatism and all painful diseases.

JAY GOULD is a rigid temperance man, uses no tobacco and drinks no wine. He has an inordinate swallow for a telegraph pole or a railway frog. He always takes a stick or a little iron in his'n, if he is a temperance man.—

Burlington Hambrys.

From the Hub.

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A CERTAIN musical critic is so full of musical contents.

-Boston Globe.

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FLOUR-Extra Ohio WHEAT-Red Winter No. 2	E 4 10	. 200	2 2 25
WHEAT-Red Winter No 9	117	428	1 1894
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CORN-No. 2 OATS-Mixed Western		- 34	574
OATS-Mixed Westorn	43	ă	
PORK-Mess	15 25	200	16 12%
PORK-Mess LARD-Prime Steam.		38	10 50
BUTTER-Western	3.33	600	27
EGGS-Western	12.31	4 9 h	2112
WOGL—Pulled. Unwashed	99	- 66	4.5
Unwashed	14	600	86
HOGS SHEEP	5 75		6 25
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PLOUR-X White	\$4	63	\$6 00
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		10	1 04
DOREN	4.0		46
OATS-No. 1 CHEESE-Choice Factory	79.55		30
CHEESE-Choice Factory	125		
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POTATOES per bush	. 50	93	7.0
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Clover	4 30	33	0 33
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Medium.

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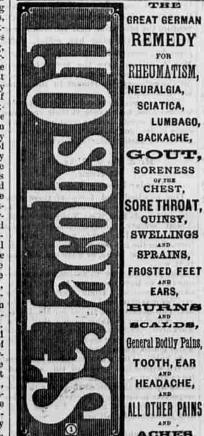
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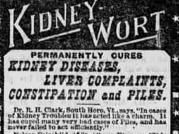
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